## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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THE DESERRET NEWS.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

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#### BRITISH POLITICS.

of the "News" the opinion of the Den-ver Post about the recent English political campaign were quoted under the heading. Facts the Academic States Last Saturday, in the local columns heading, 'Facts About British

The article began as follows:

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"As the people of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland' have rejected the Lloyd-George budget; and as the house of lords, by refusing to adopt that budget when it came before them, gave the people of the kingdom aforesaid the opportunity of exercising that power of rejection; and as the house of lords have been supposed to be, but actually were not, an issue in the general election now closing in the United Kingdom; this statement of the facts is submitted with a view to presenting the truth."

As the foreging and following

As the foregoing and following 'statement of facts" appeared in the columns of this paper without comment, it might appear that the "News" endorsed the opinions or vouched for simple justice requires some comment subject matter of the Post's article. It is, of course, impossible to forecast precisely what the British or any other parliament will do; but enough is already certain to show how tar the Post has erred in its most positive statements.

In the article a laudation of the

House of Lords follows, and this House is designated the progressive element in British politics. Yet English history does not disclose especial progres-siveness on the part of that body, but rather it has seemed to play the part of an obstructionist to most of the measures that are praised by the historians of England.

"It is true that the lords stand for 'privilege.' They are very candid aristocrats. They believe in the 'rule of the best.' But their chamber is not exclusive. It is by no means as exclusive as the senate of the United States.
"The lords are a house of family and

States.

"The lords are a house of family and intellectual 'privilege;' but they are not a house of 'wealth' in the modern commercial sense. Under the unwritten constitution of Great Britain, the people can make the lords an elective body whomes? body whenever they reach such a decision; and, until they do reach that decision it is proper to assume that the people of Great Britain prefer the lords to remain a house of inherited landowners."

On the day when the above was writ ten, the London Times, the great Tory paper, declared the election returns to be such that "to pass tariff reform in the face of the solid hostility of the great industrial centers in the north of England and in Scotland is impos-

The Times also suggested a conference between the leading men of both sides to agree upon a scheme for House of Lords reform, or possibly the forma-tion of a neutral ministry under some Influential moderate politician to tide over the crisis until the next general

But the Liberals, emerging victorious from a struggle in which the declared party represented by the Times had used every engine of intimidation and corruption against them, derided the idea of conferring with the vanquished.

The immediate reformation of the House of Lords is therefore not at all

As to the alleged superior intellectuality of the members of the Lords, their campaign contributions to the recent election do not justify the extravagant

praise of our contemporary.

Compared with those of the Commons, their speeches seem very dull. e man of the working people, was easily the foremost figure as a campaigner. The main reliance of the Lords was to talk about another issue, especially the tariff. As the

"The real issue was free trade, or protection; a reciprocal tariff with the British dominions, or a gradual breaking up of the empire; a living wage for farm workers and artisans, or England the manufacturing "dumping-ground of the industrial world."

If this were the "real issue," and the Lords tried to make it such, ther they have apparently lost upon that also, for the dispatches show that the Liberals and their allies have a large majority-over one hundred-and that they can carry out their entire program if they will. The attractive statement about the 'living wages' loses much of its force when it is known that Brit-ish wages are by far the highest in

The belance of power in the coming British Parliament will be held by the Irish Nationalists. Before the Lords threw out the Lloyd-George budget and brought about the general election the Irish Nationalists, numbering eightythree, were without power to impede or direct the course of legislation in the House of Commons. The Liberals were strong enough to carry through any bill, with or without Irish votes. Waile normally the Nationalists acted on the side of the Government, they refrained as a body from voting on the final passage of the budget. The various issues raised by the Conservatives about land taxes, socialism, fre trade and German armaments have not hurt the Nationalists, but have so drawn from the strength of the Lib erals as to render them dependent upon the Irish members for a majority in the

new House of Commons.

This entirely unexpected result makes probable not alone the abridgment of the power of the Lords, but also the enactment of a home-rule measure for Ireland. The Conservatives seemed to have overlooked this great issue useful weapon against their opponents They little thought of placing the Irish Nationalists in a position of virtual control of the coming session of Parlia-

It turns out moreover, that eight Nationalists have been elected in Ire-land, who defeated the candidates put forward by the Irish party, and two more of these dissentients are likely to gain seats. Three have already appealed to John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, to receive them, promising to be loyal to the party. Some of the others probably will follow this example; and thus the Con-servative calculations on receiving the solid Irish dissentient vote will be dis

#### FOR CHEAPER COAL

rates on coal, is engaging in an enteragement. If a mass meeting is called it should be well attended, in order that public sentiment may be represented and expressed with proper force.

Cheaper fuel is one of the immediate

needs of this City. The long, cold winters makes the question of heat quite a problem to the working man with low prices on food and clothing and paying for the extravagance of the city governent. The coal bills during long months of winter are quite an item, and prospective settlers are considering it Besides, this can never be a manufacturing center as long as fuel is too ex pensive for manufacturing purposes These are two good and sufficient resons why the agitation for a substan tial reduction in coal prices should be supported.

pensive here may not be generally unthat coal should not be dearer in Salt Lake than in Denver. We should not pay from \$5.00 to \$6.00 a ton for coal Denver for \$3.75. If this is the fact, something is wrong somewheee. And the sooner the people find out the source of the trouble, the better.

#### HINDOO IMMIGRATION.

The San Francisco press is quite agitated about the influx of East Indian laborers into this country. The tide of immigration which was checked by the panic of 1907 is again rising. An official statement from Washington shows that, if the figure reached fiscal year 1910 is duplicated between now and June, last year's record will be surpassed; probably the arrivals will be more numerous than during any year since the record of 1907 was established. And among the new comers, especially to California, are East Indians, The San Francisco Chronicle says the Manchuria recently brought 191, and they constantly drift in from Canada. They are said to be coming now at the rate of 200 a month, and if they continue to be admitted the steamship companies will soon raise it to 2,000 a month.

If any Asiatic laborers are to be excluded from these shores, the Hindoo coolles are. They are not physically strong. They have not been reared under conditions calculated to give them muscle. Their ideas of caste are entirely foreign to our civilization, and it is a question whether they can withstand the rigor of the American climate: The Hindoos who leave their some part of the British empire where it would be their right to try to better their conditions, and not here. We strongly suspect that the transportation companies are responsible this immigration which can do no good to this country and be of ques-tionable benefit to the Hindoos them-

In every part of the country and believe, there is an almost unparalleled business activity. Building is going on as never before. According to the figures now published, in fifty-nine of the principal cities of the country permits were taken out, last year, for the con-struction of 190,664 buildings, to cost \$716,458,442, as against 166,151 buildings, to cost \$508,454,406, for the year 1908. This shows an increase of 41 per cent for the year in cost and an increase of 24,513 buildings. Land values are rising. The railroads are busy. Everywhere hotels are full and new ones are being constructed. Everyone expects everlasting prosperity.

Not everyone; for a writer in the World's Work sounds a note of warn-

ing, as follows:

"A note of warning at such a time sounds like croaking. Yet men whose memorles go backward any reasonable distance, and who prefer to look present conditions squarely in the face, cannot be wholly content. For the cost of living goes up and up. The pressure of prices from below is ever harder. At the same time we are traveling at a pace fixed by expectation of indefinite prosperity ahead of us. "Our mood takes color from our hopes. Our country is indefinitely rich, we say; and we shall be indefinitely prosperous. We must keep going forward." This experience and this reaches.

we say; and we shall be indefinitely prosperous. We must keep going forward.

"This experience and this mood are justified. There are good reasons for them, if we keep a good sense of proportion. But our thought and our habits can easily outrun our productivity. Take the productive workers, one by one, and consider how very little more any given man can produce this year over his production of last year and the year before. Do we go forward by leaps and bounds in the real work that counts toward making wealth? We go forward by leaps and bounds chiefly in those large collective ways that may deceive us—by the increase of land values, by the free use and extension of credit, by those intangible collective methods of progress which rest quite as much on the mood of people as on their concrete productivity.

"Meantime we have the worst and most dangerous system of currency and banking that can be found anywhere in civilization. Meantime, too, we have a system of indirect taxation whose burdens we cannot measure. Meantime, too, for military pensions alone every American family pays, on the average, \$10 per year; and this, with our army and navy expense, makes us heavily burdened while we pity the encamped and navy

ridden nations of the Old World. And these things we forget.
"Disquieting, too, is the ever-increasing push of the people for the regulation of corporations. There is a fundamental righteousness in this push; but, if the resistory repropulses are not.

mental righteousness in this push; but, if the predatory monopolies are not steadily brought to fair-dealing, ever in the background will lie organized and angry discontent and possibly the fury of a mob. On the other hand, however gradual the regaining of the people's rights in industry, the very assertion of them is disquieting to business—a little further in the future, if not immediately. Consequently nothing is certain, for any long period, in political action as it may touch the prosperity of industry.

"While the tide is coming in, then, and most winds are favorable—this is a time to be as prudent as you are bold in business, as honest in corporate activity as you are in your pri-

ate activity as you are in your private life, and as sincere in politic as you are in your personal affairs. The final test is the test of character, and our public character is nothing but the aggregate of personal charactere."

Justice is slow but not sure

Will the anti-meat agitation end in

He who does as he pleases too often

Absence makes the heart grow fond-

Open air schools are the place for nature study.

When the hookworm works the other

The course of true love did never yet

Eternal vigilance is the price of

iberty but privileges come After a month's trial a great many

New Year resolutions have been found About the worst ills in life are the maginary ones, and they are the most

Some people would rather see their names in the newspapers than on the

Secretary Ballinger has decided to employ counsel. The decision is judi-

Only a water color can give an adequate idea of the distress and destruc-tion that the flood caused in Paris.

The corporation tax law would

bother a Philadelphia lawyer, but it doesn't bother a Pittsburg lawyer.

And that British squadron only went to Greece on a practise cruise! How these cruises do give one a scare at times.

It was "too mean for anything" for that Charlestown court-martial to re-fuse to let the lady tell it all, and in

The President says that his hardest work is preparing messages to be sent to Congress. Why not give Congress and himself a rest?

The General Federation of Ladies' dinance shall be rigidly enforced. Conspuez the violators of it!

Many remedies for the preventing of high prices have been suggested, but they are worth little more than the ordinary patent medicine

If President Taft has a big stick, he never shows it, yet he manages the wild horses of his party with the greatest ease. His secret is not to bear too hard on the bits.

nuch greater than his flight at Salt Lake. But then the people of Denver are naturally more flighty than those of Salt Lake.

The United States and Germany are settling their tariff differences great and civilized nations should set-tle them. A tariff war between them would be as disgraceful as a tribal war

When the vote on the ship subsidy bill was taken, Representative Rich-mond Pearson Hobson was absent This is worse than Sampson's absence and Hobson's fame must suffer cor respondingly.

Once in a while there is an outcry ability they deserve criticism, but we notice that the sections of the country that have no railroad service generally it. Just now the citizens of Washington county are offering the San Pedro Los Angeles and Salt Lake railroad ompany right of way, depot grounds and terminals absolutely free, if the company will build through that cour try. And that is generally the attitude of citizens everywhere. They want railroads. They know that the railroads are building up the country through which they pass, enhancing values, attracting population, and creating wealth.

## NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

A NOD THAT MIGHT HAVE MADE A PRESIDENT.

By J. E. Edwards.

This daily series of anecdotes and incidents that throw new, interesting and frequently dramatic light on famous events and personalities of the patt have been collected by Edwards during nearly forty years of more or less interested to the collected by Edwards during nearly forty years of more or less interested to the collected by Edwards for nearly forty years of more or less interested to the collected by Edwards and either in whole or in part, it constitutes New News of Yesterday, garnered from the men who made the news-the history—or from equally authoritative sources. As important contributions of the "Human Interest" sort to American history, these articles have a distinctive value all their own.

During the next to the last summer of his life, which ended in 1894, I chanced to meet one morning, as he was on his way to his law office in Brooklyn, N. Y., from his country home, General Henry Werner Slocum, who was severely wounded at the first battle of Buil Run, who took part in many other famous Civil war battles, and who commanded Sherman's left wing on the march from Atlanta to the sea. We were seated beside each other in that early trail, and predict of the right of the suggest of the sea. We were seated beside each other in that early trail, and predict of the sea. We were seated beside each other in the carly trail, and predict of the sea, we were seated beside each other in the carly teal and predict of the sease of the sea

#### ZELAYA KICKED OUT AGAIN. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There's no rest for the wicked. Poor agua famous, must hit the trail again. Zelaya in Mexico is too much of a menace, and so Secretary Knox has asked President Diaz to order him out. The itinerant dictator has ten days to pack up and leave. It reminds one of the favorite sentence imposed by Cleve, land police court judges in the old days, before Chief Kohler began golden ruling undesirables to the suburbs in a patrol wagon: "Twenty-four hours to leave town," the judge would murmur, and call the next case. Zelaya must go into indignant and opulent exile in Belgium. He may run away to Paris surreptitiously once in a while to keep on the bosom of Senor Castro, his brother in misery. But he will hardly go right away. It is more likely that Castro will sneak away from Paris to join Zelaya, for it is not pleasant in Paris just now, particularly for two fiery exiles whose ambilious ardor is sufficiently quenched without the vast drenching of the French floods.

ble, being fireproof and earthquake proof, needing no repairs, safe and comfortable in all seasons, and also antiseptic and sanitary. He has spent altogether about \$100,000 in experimenting with and completing his steemoulds. A complete set for an ordinary house of small dimensions costs about \$25,000, but they may be used a great many times without injury. In use the moulds are bolted together so as to form a house with hollow walls from cellar to roof. In opening in the top the cement is poured, and it runs down and fills every space. The pouring is continued until the material overflows from the apertures in the roof.

### THE BEAUTY OF DARK FACES.

Correspondence of Lafcadio Hearn in the Atlantic.

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CONCRETE HOUSES.

Sacramento Bee.

Inventor Thomas A. Edison believes he has done a great thing for workingmen in perfecting his system of moulds for cement houses. He says by means of these moulds houses may be built of standard patterns at a cost far less than if made of any other sort of material. These cement houses he leclares would be practically indestruction.

Correspondence of Lafcadlo Hearn in the Atlantic.

Correspondence of Lafcadlo Hearn in the Atlantic.

Either Stanley or Livingston, perhaps, told the world that after long living in Africa the sight of white faces would show are the wast frical and the world that after long living in Africa are white. Well, we after a few months alone with black faces I have felt that feeling of white faces. Something ghostly, terrible, seemed to have come into those faces that I had never imagined possible before. I felt for a moment the blackman's terror of the white. At it was. You remember the Roman lost their first battles with the north of its kind. But it is surely not comparable with the worderful beauty of celer in other races.

Usefulness. "The vermiform appendix," said the student of anatomy, appears to be of no use to anybody."
"You are a superficial observer," replied the professor. "The appendix is often of great pecuniary benefit to the surgeon who takes it out.—Washington Star.

#### The Pervasive Odor.

"What is the most expensive per-ime you know of?" fume you know of?"

And after a moment's thought Mr.
Chuggins replied, "Gasoline."—Ex-

TONIGHT

## The Land of Nod

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EMBROIDERY FLOUNCINGS, 22 and \$1.25 27 in. wide, up to \$2.50 values, a yd. \$1.25 EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, an extra special lot worth double the price, a yd. 5c WIDE EMBROIDERY INSERTIONS, up to 40c values, special sale price 10c ALL-OVER EMBROIDERIES, greatest values ever sold, a yd. 75c & \$1

## \$1 and \$1.25 Silks for 65c

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### JUST FOR FUN

"Of course you will learn something about that man's financial circumstances before you consent to marry him?" said the solicitous friend.
"Oh, yes," replied the New York woman. "I shall go further than that and ascertain just what his ideas are about a reasonable alimony allowance."—Wshington Star.

#### To be Perfectly Frank.

His Lawyer—They charge you with burglary. Now you will have to tell me, as your counsel, whether they have any direct evidence connecting you with the crime. Cilent—Well, I believe they—er— caught me in the act—Chicago Trib-

#### A Gentle Hint.

Visitor (at the table)—So you are a good little girl, Mamie, and always mind mamma, your paps asys.

Mamie (in the proud consciousness of virtue)—Yeth, thir; she told me not to ask for another pieth o' pie, and I ain't never done it.—Baltimore American

#### An Impressive Appraisement.

"Time is money," said the ready-made philosopher. "Every minute is precious." precious."
"Yes," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "I went out after luncheon to the links and played nearly a million dollars' worth of golf. And yet the people say I am not liberal!"—Washington Star.

### Expansion.

"So your wife is a suffragette?"
"Yes," answered Mr. Meekton.
"Why does she want to vote?"
"I don't think Henrietta really desires to vote. She's merely tired of talking to me. She wants a larger and more intelligent audience."—
Washington Star. Washington Star.

ton Star.

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"When Knighthood

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